

Affidavit under 37 CFR 1.132

April 7, 2008

Dear Examiner,

I, Hong Jae Lee, the applicant and inventor of US application titled "Method of Modulating Human Meridian System using Magnetic Force of Bar Magnets", hereby declare under the penalty of perjury that the data submitted herewith have been obtained through my own investigation and clinical tests, the data related to all clinical tests have been proven by the clinical tests, and the data do not include any fabricated contents, and are entirely truthful with regard to the clinical tests.

The attached Clinical Test relate to a clinical test performed on a female patient, who showed the most representative characteristics regarding the activity of bar magnets and disc magnets, from among a total of 11 patients who have participated in the clinical tests.

It appears that we have not been successful to prove that the subject method is technologically fundamentally different from conventional magnetic therapy.

- It appears that we were not able to clearly explain the fundamental differences between the methods and effects related to use of conventional disc magnets according to the direction of the magnetic force of the disc magnets applied to painful areas and the methods and effects related to use of bar magnets in modulating the human meridian system according to the magnetic force of the bar magnets.

- The purpose of the clinical tests was to prove how the claimed invention is different from and novel over the conventional disc magnetic therapy in response to the examiner's objections/rejections.

- Thus, the purpose of the clinical tests was to prove that the claimed invention employs a unique technology completely different from the conventional technology by proving that the effects of the magnetic force of bar magnets are different from the effects of the disc magnets.

- The relationship between the disc magnets and the bar magnets is analogous to the relationship between ice skates and inline skates; although they are

similar in that they are recreational instruments having attachments under the shoes to help a user move in a desired direction, they are completely different in that the former employs a straight blade made of a metal and attached under the shoes, and the latter employs a frame of wheels arranged in a line and attached under the shoes for use on an indoor, hard, flat surface or paved streets. As such, the disc magnets and the bar magnets are similar in that they are magnets, but the disc magnets are applied on painful areas so that the direction of the magnetic force thereof is perpendicular to the skin, while the bar magnets are attached along acupuncture points or in the opposite direction of the flow of the human meridian system, in order to modulate the human meridian system through the magnetic force of the bar magnets. Thus, the purpose of the clinical tests was to scientifically prove that the conventional disc magnets and the bar magnets of the claimed invention have fundamentally different effects from each other.

- Thus, we have obtained comparative test data by conducting clinical tests where disc magnets and bar magnets are attached along the same acupuncture points on the same patient, in order to determine whether the conventional disc magnets and the bar magnets of the claimed invention have fundamentally different effects from each other.

The data has been obtained by personally conducting clinical tests, and there are no false reports or fabrications in the results of the clinical tests.

At least three patients were examined and clinical tests were carried out over two days, on the 17th and 18th of February 2008, using the same measuring device.

The device used was SA-3000 device, which is a testing instrument for determining the heart rate variability (HRV), and although data for two other patients were collected besides the data for Ms. Young Soon Kim (a 61 years old patient), only the data for Ms. Kim were processed. The disc magnets used in the clinical test were purchased from a pharmacy, and the bar magnets were prepared by the present applicant. The clinical tests were carried out at "Saengmyungnamu Oriental Medical Clinic" located in Gaebong-dong, Guro-gu, Seoul, Korea, and head doctor Jun Hyung Park helped the applicant during the tests.

The tests were carried out according to the following process. Under the

consent of patients visiting the oriental medical clinic, a first basic test was conducted without any treatment and the results of the tests were recorded. Then, disc magnets were attached to the patient and a second test was performed to measure the effects of the disc magnets. After the disc magnets were removed, bar magnets were attached to the patient so as to modulate the meridian system, and then a third test was performed and test results were printed.

The clinical tests were performed on several patients according to the method described above, and the analysis of the test results for Ms. Young Soon Kim was taken as an example to be submitted to the patent attorney.

Regarding my background, please note that I was born in December 1949. Since 1978, I have treated patients using acupuncture and also taught acupuncture in Korea. I have offered together with my students acupuncture treatments free of charge to more than 100 patients per day, and from 1993, I have volunteered to offer acupuncture treatments to many patients in the vicinity of Calcutta, India, twice per year. While treating patients by acupuncture, I have attempted to treat the pain incurred by patients when sticking needles in the body. Thus, in 1995, I started to investigate methods of modulating the meridian system using the magnetic force of bar magnets. I completed my research on this topic in 2001, and a patent application related to this research has been filed with the USPTO.

I have authored three books related to treatments by acupuncture and bar magnets. The first book, "The Handbook (Manual) of Acupuncture -1" was published in May 2000, and the second book, "The Handbook (Manual) of Acupuncture - 2" was published in August 2004.

The second book, "The Handbook (Manual) of Acupuncture – 2," relates to acupuncture prescriptions, and is an account of my experience on treating diseases through acupuncture. Also, a part of my bar magnet therapy invention is included in this book. I filed for a patent application with the Korean Intellectual Property Office in 2004, and thus introduced to the public a new and unique method of modulating the meridian system using the magnetic force of bar magnets.

The third book, "The Hong J Lee System," was published in June, 2006. This book contains 150 prescriptions regarding methods of treating diseases using

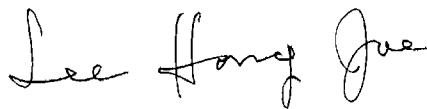
only small bar magnets. These 150 prescriptions are new and unique, and were obtained while providing treatments using bar magnets instead of acupuncture.

This book presents data obtained by measuring the human meridian system and the aura change of the body using a Kirilian computerized diagnosing device (Kirilian KTI BHSsystem 2000). However, since the data recorded with the Kirilian computerized diagnosing device were obtained in 2005, these data were not included in the present report.

I believe that my books would be helpful for confirming that the method of modulating the human meridian system using the magnetic force of bar magnets is not only a very different technology from that involving the use of disc magnets, but also is a new technology never been before.

The present application submitted to the USPTO is not a replication or appropriation of any conventional technology, but is a new technology that has been researched and developed in time by me. In addition, I solemnly swear that all data recorded and submitted to determine the novelty and of the present application have been measured, recorded, and analyzed by myself directly, and they are truthful and accurate experimental results that have not been modified or exaggerated.

Thank you.



Hong Jae Lee

Inventor of the method of modulating human meridian system by magnetic force of bar magnets

Enclosure: Clinical Test

Clinical Test

I . Clinical Test for Comparing Method of Modulating Human Meridian System Using Bar Magnets and Method of Modulating Human Meridian System Using Conventional Disc Magnets.

The present clinical test has been performed with the purpose of verifying the differences between a conventional technique of treating patients using disc magnets and a technique of treating patients using bar magnets.

- The test was performed using the device SA-3000 of Medcore Co. Ltd. (Tel. No.: 82-02-2056-2690), which is used to check heart rate variability (HRV) of patients in general oriental medical clinics.
- The test was performed according to the operating manual of Medcore Co. Ltd.
- The test results were analyzed based on reference data provided by Medcore Co. Ltd.
- The test was performed in agreement with patients.
- The subjects of this test were patients usually visiting oriental medical clinics.
- This test was performed in the same manner used to test general patients.
- The test was performed as follows.
 - A patient was examined once before treatment to obtain a basic result showing the initial state of the patient (Reference 1).
 - The patient was diagnosed based on the basic result.

- Disc magnets were attached along acupuncture points according to the diagnostic of the patient, and the patient was examined again to obtain a new result (Reference 2).

- Bar magnets were attached along the acupuncture points according to the diagnostic of the patient, such that the direction of a magnetic force matched the flow of the human meridian system and the patient was examined again to obtain a new result (Reference 3).

- Differences among the test results are explained by comparing the results of the initial state of the patient, the results after the disc magnet treatment, and the results after the bar magnet treatment.

Test: Heart Rate Variability (HRV) Test

Test Equipment;

The test was performed using the device SA-3000P.

This device visualizes responses of the human body against stress by analyzing minute changes of heart rates based on the heart rate variability (HRV), thereby determining the current health state and psychosomatic state of the patient. In addition, according to the device, the activity and the balance of the autonomic nervous system can be determined by automatically analyzing the change of heart rate intervals using a time domain analysis and a frequency domain analysis.

Heart Rate Variability (HRV)

Heart Rate Variability (HRV) denotes rhythmic changes in the heart rate in response to influences of the autonomic nervous system at the sinoatrial node in the heart, and changes according to internal and external environmental changes.

- Characteristics of the device SA3000 Used in The Test

- Quantitatively analyzes the autonomic nervous system
- Simultaneously analyzes sympathetic and parasympathetic activities
- Predicts the overall health status
- Identifies the degree of physical and mental stress
- Identifies the degree of fatigue of the subject
- Predicts cardiac stability
- Facilitates statistical analysis
- Reliable device, used internationally

II. Example 1 (Reference 1)

Patient Information

Test Date: February 17, 2008, 12:36 PM

Sex: female, Name: KIM, Young Soon, Age: 61

Test for Obtaining Basic Results in a Natural State (Before Attaching Bar Magnets on the Patient)

[Tables and Graphs]

1. Time Domain Analysis

A. Complexity in Heart Rate Variability

According to the complexity graph of the heart rate variability, healthy people have large heart rate changes and high complexities in the heart rate variability, whereas sick people have minute heart rate changes and low complexities in the heart rate variability.

[Complexity in Heart Rate Variability]

According to the test results of the subject, the complexity graph of the heart rate variability shows minute and monotonous heart rate changes. Thus, it can be determined that the heart of the subject lacks the ability to cope with various changing environments since the heart has a narrow range of responding capability.

B. Complexity and Stability

According to operating manual of the device, the standard values of the complexity are divided into three categories: greater than 50, 50-30, and less than 30. If the complexity is less than 30, this indicates a high possibility of a chronic disease.

The stability of healthy people is greater than 20. The state of the subject is considered to be healthier as the stability increases.

[Complexity]

The complexity of the subject in this test was 9.9. Based on the standard values, which indicate that a subject has a chronic heart disease when the complexity is less than 30, it is determined that the subject in this test has a chronic heart disease.

[Stability]

The stability of the subject in this test was 6.1, which is far less than the standard value 20 of the device.

Thus, it can be determined for the subject in this test that there is a high possibility of a disease outbreak or the subject was under chronic stress or overtired during the test.

C. Cardiac Stability

Dots widely spread on a cardiac stability graph indicate a healthy state of the heart of the subject, and dots narrowly gathered on the graph indicate an unhealthy state of the heart.

[Cardiac Stability]

The subject in this test was determined to have an unstable heart state and be less able to cope with environmental changes since the cardiac stability graph of the subject shows narrowly gathered dots.

2. Frequency Domain Analysis

A. Frequency Domain Analysis

The most important analysis issue in frequency domain analysis is to detect how far away are the test result from Standard Reference 1.

If the test result of the subject is far away from the standard references, it can be determined that the subject is in a hypofunctional state. If the test result of the subject is higher than Standard Reference 1, it can be determined that the subject is in a hyperfunctional state.

In particular, if the parasympathetic value is less than the standard reference, it can be determined that the subject has progressed to a chronic disease.

[Frequency Domain Analysis]

All of the results of the frequency domain analysis of the subject were far away from the standard references. Thus, it can be determined that the subject is in an autonomic imbalanced state. In particular, since the parasympathetic values were also far away from the standard reference, it can be determined that the subject is in an autonomic hypofunctional state in which the parasympathetic function is seriously reduced.

B. Relative Balance

A preferable harmonization ratio of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems is 6:4. If the harmonization ratio is not equal to the above ratio, the patient's balance is broken.

A left bar in the relative balance graph indicates the sympathetic nervous system and a right bar indicates the parasympathetic nervous system.

[Relative Balance]

The harmonization ratio of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems of the subject in this test was 7:3. According to this result, it can be determined that the sympathetic nervous system is slightly over-stimulated and the parasympathetic nervous system is slightly weakened.

C. Autonomic Balance

The state of the subject was determined by measuring the autonomic balance and analyzing how far away is the autonomic balance from the center of the graph indicating the standard autonomic balance. A test result of a healthy subject is shown in the center of the autonomic balance graph, and a test result of an

unhealthy subject is shown in the left lower portion of the graph. Results in the left lower portion of the graph indicate that stress is getting more chronic.

[Autonomic Balance]

The state of the autonomic nervous system of the subject can be determined to be unstable since the autonomic balance is in the left lower portion of the graph.

D. Stress Index

The degree of physical stress and mental stress of the subject was measured and the results are shown in the graph.

Physical state: Determine whether a subject is in a normal state if a white bar is shown at the left end of the graph. The risk of a psychosomatic disorder increases as the stress level increases.

Mental state: Determine whether a subject is in a normal state if a white bar is shown in the center of the graph. If the white bar is closer to the left end “low”, the subject is determined to be characterized by languor, neurasthenia, fatigue, or the like, and if the white bar is closer to the right end “high”, the subject is determined to be characterized by fright, fear, rage, inattention, hypersensitiveness, or the like.

[Stress Index]

Since the white bar of the physical stress of the subject is shown slightly in the right side of the graph, the subject can be determined to have high physical stress. In addition, since the white bar of the mental stress of the subject is slightly in the right side of the graph, the subject can be determined to be characterized by fear, inattention, and hypersensitiveness.

Remarks

The test was performed before treating the subject.

According to the test results, the subject has a chronic disease or the possibility of a disease outbreak caused by a chronic autonomic hypofunction state is high since both the results of the time domain analysis and the frequency domain analysis show a seriously unstable and imbalanced state.

III. Example 2 (Reference 2)

Test after Attaching Disc Magnets along Acupuncture Points

Fundamental Conditions of Comparative Tests: This test was performed in order to identify the effects of disc magnets and bar magnets on the flow of the human meridian system. Thus, the disc magnets and the bar magnets were attached on the same acupuncture points of the same patient under identical circumstances, and the effects were analyzed and compared.

The test was performed by attaching disc magnets to HAP-GOK region for acupuncture (hereinafter referred to as 'LI04') and TAE-CHUNG region for acupuncture (hereinafter referred to as 'LR03') in order to verify the differences between the effects of the bar magnets and the disc magnets.

Patient Information

Test Date: February 17, 2008, 12:47 PM

Sex: female, Name: KIM, Young Soon, Age: 61

State after Attaching Disc Magnets

<Test Results>

1. Time Domain Analysis

A. Complexity in Heart Rate Variability

[Comparison before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

According to the graph illustrating the results for the subject tested in natural condition, the complexity in the heart rate variability of the subject is similar to that of a patient having a disease (Reference 1).

The complexity in the heart rate variability was tested using the same device after attaching disc magnets to LI04 and LR03 of the subject. The north pole of the disc magnets was attached to the skin of the subject. As a result, the graph illustrating the complexity in the heart rate variability is almost the same as that before attaching the disc magnets. That is, since the distance between two red lines is almost the same in the two graphs, it can be determined that the attachment of the disc magnet to the acupuncture points does not influence the heart rate variability.

B. Complexity and Stability

[Comparison of Complexity and Stability before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

The complexity of the subject recorded on the test result sheet increased from 9.9 to 15.8 after attaching the disc magnets to LI04 and LR03, and the stability also increased to 10.4, which is half of the standard reference 20, from 6.1 obtained in the previous test (Reference 1). Therefore, it can be determined that there was a slight change in complexity and stability (the influence of the disc magnets attached to the acupuncture points was not very high).

C. Cardiac Stability

[Comparison of Cardiac Stability before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

The cardiac stability was almost the same before and after attaching the disc magnets to LI04 and LR03 based on the analysis of dots of the graph.

2. Frequency Domain Analysis

A. Frequency Domain Analysis

[Comparison of Frequency Domain Analysis before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

According to the test results, the distance between the standard reference and the data obtained after attaching the disc magnets was almost the same as in the previous test. Thus, the autonomic hypofunction hardly improved by the attachment of the disc magnets.

B. Relative Balance

[Comparison of Relative Balance of Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Nervous Systems before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

According to the test results after attaching the disc magnets, the parasympathetic bar increased notably. Thus, it can be determined that the disc magnets fail to modulate the autonomic nervous system of the subject.

C. Autonomic Balance

[Comparison of Autonomic Balance before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

According to the test results after attaching the disc magnets to LI04 and LR03, the autonomic balance is shown in the left lower portion of the graph, which is almost

the same as in the previous test. Thus, it can be determined that the attachment of the disc magnets is not effective for modulating the autonomic imbalanced state.

D. Stress Index

[Comparison of Stress Index before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

The graph illustrating the physical stress and mental stress of the subject tested after attaching disc magnets to LI04 and LR03 changed slightly.

E. Total Power State

[Comparison of Total Power State before and after Attaching Disc Magnets]

According to the graph illustrating the results of the subject tested after attaching disc magnets to LI04 and LR03, the values are as follows.

Total Power (TP): The basic value increased from 68 to 153.

Very Low Frequency (VLF): VLF decreased as the degree of fatigue increased.

The basic value of the patient increased from 42.3 to 101.1.

Low Frequency (LF): The mental stress index increased from 18.8 to 25.3.

Thus, High Frequency (HF), LF, and the like slightly increased.

IV. Example 3 (Reference 3)

Test after Attaching Bar Magnets along Acupuncture Points

Patient Information

Test Date: February 17, 2008, 13:09 PM

Sex: female, Name: KIM, Young Soon, Age: 61

State after Attachment of Bar Magnets

<Analysis of Test Results>

1. Time Domain Analysis

A. Complexity in Heart Rate Variability

[Comparison before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

After removing the disc magnets previously attached to LI04 and LR03, bar magnets were attached to the same points LI04 and LR03, such that the direction of the magnetic force matches the flow of the human meridian system. Then, the complexity in heart rate variability was measured. According the test results, the distance between the red lines notably increased. The results indicate that the ability of the heart of the subject to cope with various changing environments notably increased since the heart rate variability increased from the state less able to cope with the environmental changes. This result proves that the flow of human meridian system is strengthened by attaching the bar magnets to LI04 and LR03, when the

direction of the magnetic force of the bar magnets matches the flow of the human meridian system.

B. Complexity and Stability

[Comparison of Complexity and Stability before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

After removing the disc magnets previously attached to LI04 and LR03, bar magnets were attached to the same points LI04 and LR03, such that the direction of the magnetic force matches the flow of the human meridian system. Then, the complexity and stability were measured. The complexity of the subject increased from 9.9 to 24.9, i.e., by about 2.4 times. It can be identified that the complexity notably increased close to the value of the normal state, although the complexity did not reach the standard reference 30. In addition, the stability after attaching the bar magnets increased from 6.1 to 25.4, i.e., by 4 times compared to the state before the attachment of the bar magnets. Therefore, the stability also notably increased.

C. Cardiac Stability and Pulse Variation

[Comparison of Cardiac Stability before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

It can be identified that the cardiac stability of the patient after the attachment of the bar magnets to LI04 and LR03 was improved since the dots were more widely spread on the cardiac stability graph.

2. Frequency Domain Analysis

A. Frequency Domain Analysis

[Comparison of Frequency Domain Analysis before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

It can be determined that the autonomic nervous system of the subject after the attachment of the bar magnets has a normal function, which is improved from the autonomic hypofunction, since the graphs are close to the standard references when the bar magnets are attached, and particularly, the parasympathetic bar is the same as the standard reference.

B. Relative Balance

[Comparison of Relative Balance of Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Nervous Systems before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

It can be determined that the parasympathetic value notably increased when the bar magnets were attached. According to the results, the bar magnets have strong effects on the balance of the human body.

C. Autonomic Balance

[Comparison of Autonomic Balance before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

It can be determined that the autonomic balance was improved to a normal stable state after attaching the bar magnets to LI04 and LR03, compared to the autonomic imbalanced state before attaching the bar magnets.

D. Stress Index

[Comparison of Stress Index before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

It can be determined that the physical stress of the patient was slightly improved by attaching the bar magnets to LI04 and LR03 since the white bar was located at the center of the physical stress graph. Also, the mental stress of the patient was remarkably improved since the white bar moved from the right to the left.

E. Total Power State

[Comparison of Total Power State before and after Attaching Bar Magnets]

TP: The basic value was 68, and increased to 153 when the disc magnets were attached. The basic value further increased to 284, i.e., by more than 4 times when the bar magnets were attached.

VLF: VLF decreased as the degree of fatigue increased. The basic value of the patient increased from 42.3 to 101.1 after attaching the disc magnets and decreased to 80 after attaching the bar magnets.

LF: The mental stress index increased from 18.8 to 25.3 after attaching the disc magnets and further increased to 80.2, i.e., by more than 4 times after attaching the bar magnets.

V. Conclusion

The initial state of the patient before the medical treatment determined based on the test results (Reference 1) corresponded to an extremely physically and mentally exhausted state due to autonomic hypofunction caused by chronic fatigue and stress.

The purpose of this test was to verify whether the human meridian system can be modulated via bar magnets, in comparison to the conventional technique using disc magnets.

Thus, there the test results were compared after attaching disc magnets to LI04 and LR03 (Reference 2) and after attaching bar magnets to LI04 and LR03 (Reference 3).

According to test results, minute changes were observed when the disc magnets were attached to LI04 and LR03. However, when the bar magnets were attached to the same points LI04 and LR03 such that the direction of the magnetic force matches the flow of the human meridian system to strengthen the flow of the human meridian system, a substantial improvement in the state of the entire body was observed as the test results improved. Therefore, the technique of controlling the human meridian system using the direction of the magnetic force of the bar magnets provided by the present invention is inventive and novel compared to the conventional technique of attaching disc magnets to painful regions. Furthermore, the health of the human body can be improved and diseases can be cured by modulating the human meridian system base on the present technique.

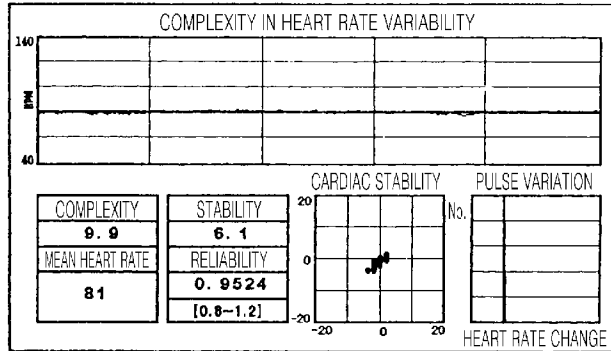
REFERENCE 1

Autonomic Balance Report

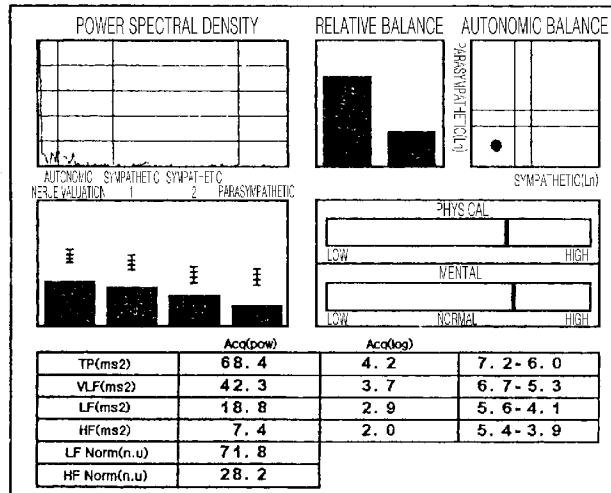
☐ PATIENT INFORMATION

TEST DATE	2008-02-17	TIME	12:36 PM
CHART NO.	315794	SEX	FEMALE
NAME	KIM, YOUNG SOON	AGE	61

☐ TIME DOMAIN ANALYSIS



☐ FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS



☐ OPINION

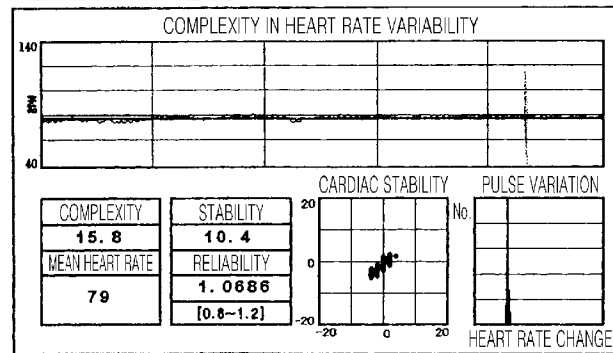
REFERENCE 2

Autonomic Balance Report

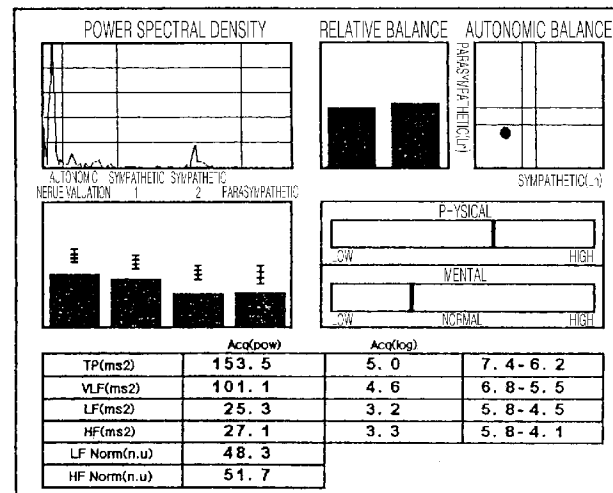
☐ PATIENT INFORMATION

TEST DATE	2008-02-17	TIME	12:47 PM
CHART NO.	315794	SEX	FEMALE
NAME	KIM, YOUNG SOON	AGE	61

☐ TIME DOMAIN ANALYSIS



☐ FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS



☐ OPINION

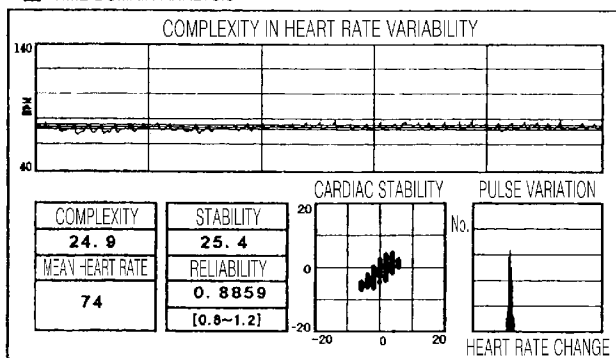
REFERENCE 3

Autonomic Balance Report

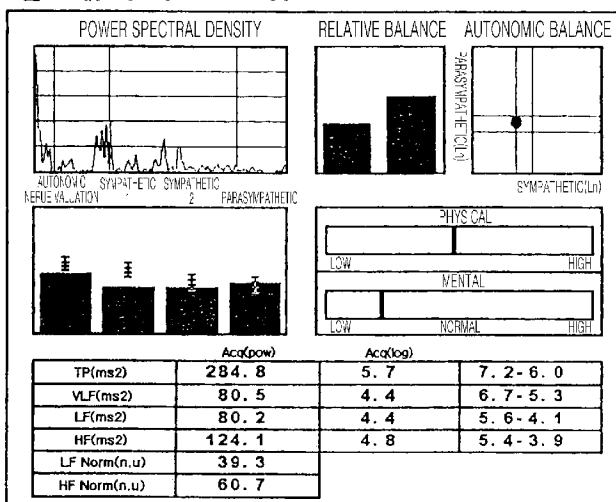
☐ PATIENT INFORMATION

TEST DATE	2008-02-17	TIME	13:09 PM
CHART NO.	315794	SEX	FEMALE
NAME	KIM, YOUNG SOON	AGE	61

☐ TIME DOMAIN ANALYSIS



☐ FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS



☐ OPINION